

# BAYONETS HURLED GERMANS BACK ON THE SOMME

French Repulse Violent  
Mass Attacks on Positions  
Recently Won.

# RAIN AGAIN HINDERS BRITISH OPERATIONS

Evidence of Teuton Munitions  
Shortage in Official Statement.

# SMALL VERDUN GAINS CLAIMED BY BERLIN

Capture of French and Russian  
Prisoners in Champagne Reported.

Paris, Sept. 20.—French troops bore the brunt of the fighting on the Somme front last night and all day today. German mass attacks were hurled against Gen. Foch's men on a front of only two miles. All were beaten back. Once the Germans got into the outskirts of Bouchevaines, but French bayonets drove them out again. The War office statement to-night pictures these desperate German attempts as follows:

"North of the Somme the Germans to-day made a powerful effort to dislodge us from positions we had recently won. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall on a front of five kilometers between the farm and a point south of the farm of L'Abbe wood.

"Enemy masses made repeated attacks, preceded each time by violent artillery preparation. Our troops repulsed them with the loss of several hundred men. The attacks were repulsed with the loss of several hundred men. The attacks were repulsed with the loss of several hundred men.

"Many Dead Reported.

"The battle was particularly violent at the farm of Prieux farm and in the region of Bouchevaines. In front of these four assaulting waves were successfully smashed by our fire. The enemy attack could be seen from our side to break up and flow back in disorder behind a crest leaving the ground covered with dead.

"In the sector of Bouchevaines the enemy, who after several days of attacks had succeeded about 1 o'clock in the afternoon in setting foot in the southeastern part of the village, was stopped with the loss of several hundred men. The enemy was stopped with the loss of several hundred men.

"According to observations made during the whole front and statements by prisoners the enemy suffered heavy losses.

"The British official statement of the day's operations says: 'A successful minor operation was carried out yesterday south of Arras, 200 yards of the trench being taken clear and casualties being inflicted.'

"This may have been a reconnaissance of the German general attack in the Arras sector, north of the salient made by the German army, to cut off the British in their positions between the salient and the German army.

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# THROGS GREET 14TH, BUT AT A DISTANCE

Soldiers Not Allowed to Shake  
Hands With Relatives Because of Quarantine.

Thousands of persons lined the streets in Brooklyn last night to welcome back the first New York unit to come from the Mexican border since the trouble down there began. It was the Fourteenth Regiment, 1,300 strong, under the command of Col. John H. Foote, which arrived in New York at 11:30 last night. So great was the crowd which met the regiment at the Atlantic Avenue station that police reserves had to be called out to quell what looked like a small riot.

To add to the great outburst of enthusiasm which met the returning men the Fourteenth's band and a committee of prominent citizens, headed by Borough President Fonda, also were on hand to congratulate them on their safe return.

Being to strict quarantine regulations which were in force, the soldiers were forbidden by their officers to shake hands with relatives and friends who gathered about them calling them by name and shaking hands with them.

Many wives, mothers and sweethearts marched alongside the regiment until it reached the armory. Col. Foote, seated on a horse, said last night that the men could go to their homes each night, but must report back during the day. It is understood that even this quarantine will shortly be lifted and that the men will be mustered out of service, at little fear is held of the danger of paratyphoid.

# \$28,896,277 RAISED IN U. S. FOR WAR AID

Relief Societies Gave \$10,269,000 to Belgians—Jews Contributed \$5,223,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—American gifts to the sixty principal war relief societies are estimated at \$28,896,277 by the new year book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace being distributed today.

Of this amount \$10,269,000 went into the fund raised by the commission for relief in Belgium. In addition the Belgian Relief Fund raised \$2,895,000, other societies added \$1,840,000, making a total for Belgium of \$10,269,000, or more than one-third of America's total contributions.

Contributions for dependent nationalities affected by the war's ravages total \$12,000,000. The largest single fund of this sort is that of the American Jewish Relief Committee, with \$4,000,000, to which should be added \$1,000,000 from the central committee for the relief of Jews and \$322,000 from the People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers.

The American Red Cross has received from all sources \$12,223,000, including \$851,000 from the National Board of Jewish Relief, and \$1,000,000 from the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Smaller funds and unknown contributions probably would make all of the figures appreciably. The largest personal contribution is given as a million dollars.

# SING SING GUARDS BACK AGAIN

Warden Osborne Takes Precaution  
Against More Escapes.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.—Warden Osborne ordered the guards put back on the four corners of the wall about Sing Sing Prison today. The guards were recently removed when it was believed that the inmates were plotting to escape.

The warden said: "My policy for some time past has been to provide maximum protection against the escape of convicts. I could not afford to take any chances. I could not afford to take any chances."

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# GREECE DECIDES ON NEUTRALITY BREAK

Action Taken After Demand  
for Release of Troops Detained in Germany.

King, Premier and Foreign  
Minister Confer—Seek to Remove Entente Distrust.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Greece has taken what is considered a decisive step toward war with the Teutonic Powers by sending to Germany a note to say that it is practically an ultimatum. The Greek government demands that the Greek troops (German) removed from Kavala be released at once.

Premier Kallergopoulos, the Foreign Minister, and King Constantine had a conference this morning, concerning the Greek ultimatum to Germany.

The conference resulted in a decision in principle for a departure from neutrality, with a view to dispatching the ultimatum, an apparent distrust of the new cabinet.

Athens dispatches say it has been learned officially that the Greek note to Germany demands that all the men of the Fourth Greek Army Corps who were started for Germany last Friday be brought to the Swiss frontier. Thence the Greek authorities say the soldiers will be taken to a Mediterranean port, and thence to Greece. The Greek government guarantees that they will not be forced to serve against any ally of Germany. At the same time, it discards the action of Gen. Hadjiopoulou, who is accused of having ordered the transport of his troops to another Greek port.

Despatches Made Public.

The official text of despatches between Gen. Hadjiopoulou, commanding the corps at Kavala, and the Greek Minister of War, through the Admiral of the British fleet, which shows the Greek government tried its best to get the troops out of the country, was made public in Athens today. On September 11 Gen. Hadjiopoulou telegraphed:

"The Fourth Greek Army Corps at Kavala is unable to surrender immediately to the British. The Bulgarians have threatened to bombard the city tomorrow."

The British Admiral thereupon sent the following message: "To you wish me to permit the Greek troops to embark on Greek ships?"

In response Gen. Kallergopoulos, the Minister of War, sent the following message: "To the Fourth Army Corps at Kavala—Transport yourselves immediately, with all your forces, and, if possible, all the munitions you have received. In the British Admiralty. Embark preferably on Greek ships, but if there is none on the ships of any other nationality. The civil authorities and police must remain at Kavala."

The Greeks are using these telegrams as a basis for the contention that Gen. Hadjiopoulou is a traitor, and that all his forces are being kept as prisoners instead of being treated as neutrals.

The Greek forces in the easternmost part of Macedonia, cut off by the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala, are reported to have been transported to Philippi, where they are held prisoners.

Cabinet Not Reorganized.

# WRITES STORY OF HIS SUICIDE.

Reporter Then Carries Out Plan  
Except That He Takes Poison.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20.—Harry Howard, a newspaper reporter, wrote the story of his proposed suicide last night and then carried out his plan, except that he took poison instead of shooting, adding that he had said in his story that he would.

Howard took poison at his desk in a newspaper office here. The cops were found after his death. Howard had given out the death of his wife and child in Kansas City a year ago.

In his story Howard detailed how "after writing the story of his death and suicide, he shot himself outside the newspaper office. He wrote: 'The weapon he used to end his life was borrowed from me—on the pretext that Howard had been assigned on a story in a remote part of the city where frequent holdups have been committed.'"

A blank space to be filled in with the time of the suicide was left in the cops. The story closed with "finis."

# DOMINICANS NEED RAGTIME.

Rear Admiral Pond Calls for Band  
to Aid Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Both the State and Navy Departments were surprised and amused early this week when a message came from Rear Admiral Pond, commanding the American naval forces in San Domingo, stating:

# WISCONSIN CROWDS STIRRED BY HUGHES

Ovation Is Accorded to Him in  
Milwaukee, Where He  
Addresses 15,000.

Candidate Says He Intends to  
Kill Wilson's Legislation,  
Including Seamen's Act.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Wisconsin would scarcely have welcomed Charles Evans Hughes more warmly today if he had come into the State to give away a specie instead of a speech.

From the moment he gripped the attention of 7,000 persons in an outdoor meeting at Sheboygan this morning until he swung his arms in delight at the final cheers of 15,000 in the Auditorium here to-night it was evident to any fair minded observer that Mr. Hughes is going to do his bit in putting him in the White House.

It was not one meeting or two or three that contributed to this feeling, an impression as palpable and definite as a warm breeze. It was seven meetings that gathered 50,000 persons within the sweep of Mr. Hughes's voice and the appeal of his personality, revealed their eagerness for his ideas of government and progress and national courage and drew them to him for the personal contact of handshake and earnest good wishes.

Winning the Middle West.

His experience in Wisconsin today, when he spoke at Sheboygan, Manitowish, Green Bay, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, was a triumph. He has won the political confidence of the people, the admiration of the press and the approval of the public. He has won the political confidence of the people, the admiration of the press and the approval of the public.

It was not so much the size of the crowd that impressed him, or the character of the applause, although the cheering was frequent and hearty, that developed assurance of public favor. It was the personal contact with the people, the handshake and the earnest good wishes that made him feel that he was winning the Middle West.

The candidate's own attitude together with the fine personal attitude of the people, the handshake and the earnest good wishes that made him feel that he was winning the Middle West.

As a handshaker he is a champion. He has won the political confidence of the people, the admiration of the press and the approval of the public. He has won the political confidence of the people, the admiration of the press and the approval of the public.

Mr. Hughes took a splendid hearing in the Auditorium, where Gov. E. W. Fairbank, president of the State, presided over a gathering of 15,000, mostly Republicans and Progressives. At least 10,000 more sought in vain to crush into the big hall.

Ovation to the candidate.

When Mr. Hughes entered the Auditorium, which resembles but is vaster than New York Madison Square Garden, a tremendous roar preceded and followed him. The building shook to trembling feet.

Throughout Mr. Hughes's address the applause exploded constantly like gun shells. He was greeted with a shout of approval when he said that the law against shipping bill must be repealed, the next when he said that the Underwood tariff must be replaced by a protective tariff, and the third when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books and the government of the United States be a wild west when he made his utterance on the protection of American rights.

He told them of his pleasure in representing a country which has made a ground upon which to make complaint as to his vagueness about foreign policy, whether in dealing with Germany or England. Mr. Hughes defined his policy in these words:

"I propose that we shall enforce American rights with respect to all the nations of the world. American rights of life, property and commerce. We propose to stand four square among the nations of the earth."

"We have no secret understanding. We have no intrigue. We have no compromise. We have no unscrupulous purposes. We are plain Americans. Nobody can embarrass us by talking about Americanism. I must be replaced by a protective tariff, and the third when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books and the government of the United States be a wild west when he made his utterance on the protection of American rights."

Effect of the Declaration.

If there had been any doubt as to how Milwaukee, where German sentiment is very strong, would take a declaration so definite that doubt was swept away by the storm of applause.

But a greater demonstration was to follow. Mr. Hughes was speaking of the Administration's surrender to force of one kind or another. Suddenly he exclaimed:

"Do you think that by repeated surrender you can accumulate the courage to make a stand somewhere? No, no, no. You must have the courage to make a stand somewhere. No, no, no. You must have the courage to make a stand somewhere."

He told them of his pleasure in representing a country which has made a ground upon which to make complaint as to his vagueness about foreign policy, whether in dealing with Germany or England. Mr. Hughes defined his policy in these words:

# WILLS MILLION TO UTTER STRANGERS

Miss Anna K. Gilman Leaves  
All "for Assistance of  
Worthy Executives."

Heirs Get 1 Cent Each  
"In Fifty Years I Have Never  
Received From Them a  
Single Kindness."

A philanthropist will in which Miss Anna K. Gilman left an estate estimated at \$116,000 in trust for the purpose of collecting alleged claims of more than \$1,000,000 and devoting the whole to the assistance of "worthy executives," to the exclusion of her relatives, who were not of with one cent each, was filed in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn yesterday. She died at Roseton, Conn., July 5 last.

The will was executed at Watfield, Conn., on May 29, 1907, and indicates that Miss Gilman for more than a dozen years cherished a grudge against all her living relatives. That she fully realized the oddity of the instrument is clearly shown in the words she took to disarm potential contestants, a measure set forth in the opening paragraph:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Anna K. Gilman, single woman, being of sound and disposing mind, having been examined by G. W. Mead, M. D., of Winchester, Mass., do give to all my legal heirs one cent each, to hold to them and their heirs forever, I limit these bequests to the sum of one cent each, never have received from them a single kindness or courtesy."

Miss Gilman then urges the trustees named by her, Daniel G. Gilman of Baltimore, president of Johns Hopkins University, and Richard Britton and George S. Merriam of New York City, to collect what they could of her legal heirs and to "pay to me or to my legal heirs, or to the heirs of my legal heirs, the sum of one cent each, to hold to them and their heirs forever, I limit these bequests to the sum of one cent each, never have received from them a single kindness or courtesy."

There were reports that the question of calling a sympathetic strike would depend upon the advice of Mr. Gilman, who had been steadily on the picket line. He insisted that the question of calling a sympathetic strike rested entirely with the international president of each union.

Strikes Making Headway.

While Mayor Mitchell and the citizens' committee were working actively to prevent the strike, the strikers were making headway and were weakening the companies. The members of the conference concerned with calling a sympathetic strike were steadily on the picket line. He insisted that the question of calling a sympathetic strike rested entirely with the international president of each union.

Strike Leader Fitzgerald, speaking for the cause, was more than ever in his denunciation of the traction roads, and asserted that the strikers were making headway and were weakening the companies. The members of the conference concerned with calling a sympathetic strike were steadily on the picket line. He insisted that the question of calling a sympathetic strike rested entirely with the international president of each union.

In Many Legal Battles.

Miss Gilman was born in Watfield, Mass., and was a daughter of a prominent family. She was a philanthropist and a social reformer. She was a daughter of a prominent family. She was a philanthropist and a social reformer.

ARMY WANTS NO WAR—BAKER.

Secretary Confesses His Old Civilian Views Were Wrong.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—Secretary of War Baker in an address before the Business Men's League here today said that he had discovered the army does not desire war.

"As a civilian," he said, "I believed that a standing army was a menace to free institutions and that the profession of arms was a degradation. I now believe that a standing army is a necessity for the protection of our country."

"For three years the greater part of the American army has been on the Mexican border, and it has been put to the severest tests ever put upon soldiers. It has had a waiting job. It is now being retrained for the future."

While we have heard criticism and complaint from other sources, I want to say that there has never been a more efficient army in the history of the world. The army is now being retrained for the future."

TEA FOR GRAPE JUICE O. K.

Navy Rule to Be Stretched If Mexicans Dealer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt said today that if the Mexicans dealer in the Gulf of Mexico were to stretch the rule of the Navy, it would be a disgrace to the United States.

# 500 IN STRIKE MOB BATTLE WITH POLICE; STONE RESERVES, SMASH CAR WINDOWS; VIOLENCE GROWS WORSE ALL OVER CITY

SYMPATHY STRIKE OF 80,000  
HANGS ON CITIZENS' MEETING

Mayor and Public Service Chairman Unable to Alter  
Interborough's Attitude—10,000 Women to Picket  
Subway and Elevated Platforms.

The antagonism between the union carmen and the traction heads seemed yesterday to grow more bitter and in the street car strike there appeared no angle from which Mayor Mitchell, Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, or the citizens' committee of seven could work toward an adjustment of the issues involved, thus averting the threatened general strike of local labor unions.

With rioting continuing, the labor leaders, who appeared grim and unusually reticent, continued their consultations in secret, presumably working on their plan for a sympathetic strike, which is set for tomorrow.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of attending the funeral of John D. Rockefeller, who died at Roseton, Conn., July 5 last.

There were reports that the question of calling a sympathetic strike would depend upon the advice of Mr. Gilman, who had been steadily on the picket line. He insisted that the question of calling a sympathetic strike rested entirely with the international president of each union.

10,000 Women as Pickets.

The strikers also are reported to have enlisted the aid of about 10,000 women as pickets. They will picket the elevated and subway platforms and seek to persuade the men remaining at work to leave their jobs. They also will try to induce women men and women not to patronize the transit lines.

Mayor Mitchell and Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission yesterday had a short talk with President Shonts of the Interborough at the Hotel Hamilton. Mayor Mitchell said he had no objection to the strike, but he had no objection to the strike, but he had no objection to the strike.

Postponement Hoped For.

While no promise was held out that a settlement might be suggested at these conferences, it is regarded as possible that something may be accomplished in the coming days. The strikers are making headway and are weakening the companies.

Unions Await the Order.

"We do not wish to let a sympathetic strike," said John D. Rockefeller, "but we do not wish to let a sympathetic strike."

May Be America or Deutschland—Child on Way to Movies  
Knocked Down and Run Over by Speeder.

Nonpareil, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A foreign submarine, believed to be either the German or the American, was reported yesterday to be in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope.

A report was circulated here yesterday to the effect that a wireless message had been received from a German submarine, which was believed to be in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope.

1,000,000 CHINESE HOMELESS.

Flood Destroys crops and People  
Are Dependent on Charity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Nearly a million people have been made homeless by the floods in China, which are now threatening the entire country. The floods have destroyed crops and people are dependent on charity.

Little Child Kills Bride.

First Snow in Maine.

Great Bear Spring Water.